XXVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1399)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1772.

## VENICE, *March* 14.

A SCLAVONIAN merchant hired two porters to work on his fish-pond, and, after dismissing them in the evening, and giving them orders to come to work again next morning, he missed his purse. On their coming in the morning he accused them of the robbery, which they denying, he ordered a cauldron of water to be boiled, into which he threw a piece of iron, and holding his pistol at the throat of one of the workmen, ordered him to take it out, saying, if he was innocent, he would be unhurt. The poor wretch, obliged to obey, took it out, but his arm was in such a miserable state, that the nails came off his fingers, and he was almost dead; on which the merchant said he was satisfied he was guilty, and should be punished for it. This affair coming to the ears of the Magistracy, they have ordered the barbarous Sclavonian merchant to be arrested, who will be punished for his monstrous barbarity.

CRACOW, *March* 15. The King's Uhlans took 29 Lithuanian Confederates the 12th of this month, near Kawina, who were going to Tyniec, and some hours afterwards they took seven more; among these prisoners is one of the Confederates Counsellors, three Captains of Horse, and two under officers, all young unexperienced men. The Confederates Under Marshals Walewski, Radzimenski, Dzierzbicki, Prince Sapieha, Kraezy, Littecoski, Kossacowski, and others, resolved the next day to attack the different corps of the Russian and Polish troops posted on the two banks of the Vistula to observe them, and in some measure to keep them blocked up in Tyniec; accordingly, while 800 men, horse and foot, who had passed the Vistula early in the morning, were attacking Col. de Lange, who was with his men near Smierconca, 500 or 600 Confederates fell upon Gen. Branicki, who was near Kobyrzyn, about half a mile from Tyniec. The action was very warm on both sides. Gen. Luwarow joined Col. de Lange, and attacked the Confederates with such fury, that they were obliged to seek security by betting to their boats, which they did in such disorder, that many of them were drowned. Gen. Branicki likewise beat the Confederates who attacked him, and put them to flight, pursuing them till they were under the cannon of Tyniec. These two generals, in this action, gave convincing proofs of their valour, and their troops of their undaunted courage. This affair cost the Confederates 200 men killed or drowned. Our loss consists only of one Captain of the Uhlans killed, and two subaltern officers with some soldiers wounded. The Russians had only some men wounded, among whom were none of their officers.

WARSAW, *March* 25. The 23d of this month, the Sieur Zaremba appeared at the head of his corps before Petrikau, with the design of surprizing Col Lapuchin, who was posted there to cover this capital on that side. Col. Lapuchin having received a re-enforcement from Col. Drewitz the evening before, replied to Zaremba's summons, by ordering Col. Drewitz's detachment to take him in flank, while he himself attacked him in front. After an engagement which lasted for three hours, the Confederates were at last forced to give way to the courage of the Russians, and to seek their safety in flight, leaving 200 hussars dead on the field of battle, among whom were two officers. Eleven were made prisoners, and conducted to Petrikau. Zaremba is retired towards Stolknick.

The Court of Versailles has recalled all the French officers who had entered into the service of the Confederates. The new Confederacy, formed by the Sieur Opalewski, in the palatinate of Cujavia, against the Russian troops, makes it feared that those troops will be thereby induced to commit open hostilities, from which they have hitherto abstained. Opalewski, in his manifesto, expresses himself in these terms: "Though we have already given them all that we have, yet they are not satisfied: they demand of every farmer a sum of money, a man, a portion of cattle, and a bed. The nobleſſe then having nothing left but their sabres, and the peasants their flails, wherewith to oppose force by force."

PRAGUE, *March* 28. The situation of this kingdom is still the same. In several of the circles the inhabitants are forced to supply the want of bread by eating the bark of trees, &c. they devour also all the horses, dogs, and cats they can catch. This dreadful famine is concealed as much as possible; but a dismal mortality has arisen from it. Above 100,000 persons are reckoned to have died of it within the space of a year, and, according to the report of the circles, 4,000 now die in eight days time.

## LONDON,

*April* 14. Yesterday, at four o'clock, came on in the House of Commons, a motion made by Col. Burgoyne, for a select Committee to be appointed to enquire into the nature and state of the East India Company, and the affairs in the East Indies. Mr. Burgoyne said, the reason of his wishing to have a select Committee appointed was, that a Committee of the whole House could not go through it so minutely, especially as it was now almost the end of the session, whereas a select Committee might sit the whole summer. The Colonel was seconded in his motion by Sir William Meredith, who shewed the necessity of such an enquiry, as millions of people were under the greatest distress. He related a story that happened in the Roman Senate, where a great man brought home with him three hundred thousand pounds, one hundred thousand pounds of which he was satisfied with for himself, another hundred thousand he gave to bribe the Senate, and the third hundred thousand he gave among the dumb votes. Sir William was answered by Mr. Thomas Townshend, who spoke very strongly against the enquiry being made by a select Committee, saying, it was nothing more than putting the affair into the hands of Government, and therefore that he would sooner wish to see it in the hands of the Board of Trade or the Privy Council, than in a select Committee; as the latter, he said, would be answerable for their proceedings, but a select Committee could not. He added, that he thought they should have had this enquiry brought in by Administration, as there was something alluded to in the King's Speech; but that three months were now elapsed since the session began, and no notice had been taken of it, excepting by an honourable gentleman independent of Administration. Lord North spoke next, and said, he was glad to find the affairs of the East Indies taken up by a gentleman unconnected with Administration; that a bill had been brought in by one of the Directors, which he thought was much more proper than if brought in by Administration; but that he certainly should be for making the enquiry by a select Committee, and should have been for it the first day of the session, as he always thought it the most proper mode. Lord Irnham, Col. Luttrell, Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Burke, objected to the enquiry being made by a select Committee, saying, they might as well have no enquiry at all, for that the select Committees never came in their enquiries to any thing, and therefore that the appointing one tended only to deceive the people, and would be ineffectual. Sir George Colebrook said, that, as one of the Directors, he could not but vote for an enquiry. Col. Barre said, an enquiry ought to be made, as more cruelties had been practised in that country than even in Spain; but he condemned Administration for not bringing on the enquiry before: The noble Lord told us (said he) that the beginning of the session he was in confusion, in the middle too we were in confusion, and we shall end in confusion; but, however, as I have always been for an enquiry, I am glad to accept this rather than none. The bill however now proposed to be brought in will give little more relief to that large wound, which I can scarcely find words in the English language to describe, than a bit of ladies sticking-plaster. Mr. Dempster spoke next, and objected greatly to the enquiry by the select Committtee, saying, he was sure it would end in nothing; that he remembered a few of those Committees, but never found they came to any thing; and therefore that a Committee of the whole House would be propereſt. After a long debate, which lasted till eleven o'clock, the question being called for, the motion was carried without a division. Mr. Sullivan then presented to the House his Bill, relative to the East India Company, which was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the 4th of May.

*April* 18. The face of affairs in Denmark is greatly clearing up, respecting the reigning Queen. Since the arrival of the last messenger on Tuesday, their Majesties have, for the first time, spoke of the state of things at Copenhagen before their principal people in waiting, and in such a manner, as if the clouds would be succeeded by a speedy sunshine, and a clear and serene sky.

It is not known whether any political business between the Courts of London and Petersburgh, relative to the war with the Porte, was the occasion of the frequent interviews at Rome between the Duke of Gloucester and Count Orlow, the Russian General; but it is certain their meetings were frequent, and often private, and that also their respective Secretaries were engaged by his Royal Highness and the General in a long epistolary intercourse.

Letters received by the last Dutch mail remark, that his Britannic Majesty had actually ordered all his electoral troops of Hanover to assemble immediately at Hamburgh. This advice was received from the river Elbe on the 27th of last month; and as the town of Hamburgh is situated, so that a few thousand troops, quartered there and in its neighbourhood, may, with great facility, take possession of all his Danish Majesty's dominions in Germany, it is generally conjectured that the Elector of Hanover will avail himself of the troubles reigning at present in Copenhagen, to seize and make himself master of such Danish dominions as may lie contiguous to the electoral dominions of Hanover.

A gentleman lately arrived from Dunkirk says, that during three weeks stay at that place, no less than 400 sheep arrived there from different parts of England in smuggling vessels.

It is generally believed, that the seals will be offered to Lord Camden, on the same terms the present Chancellor holds them; which, if his Lordship declines, it is said that Lord Chief Justice De Grey will then be complimented with them.

Great complaints are made here in England of the dearness of provisions, and not without sufficient reason; but at Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and several other places in France, at this present time meat sells at the price of twenty-pence per pound English money.

We are informed, that a great person, in imitation of the King of Sweden, intends to order 50,000 l. to be laid out in buying corn, to be given to poor families who are ashamed to let their straits be known.

Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; declared, in a certain House, that no man paid a greater regard to the landed interest and to the farmers and graziers in general than himself; that any oppressive measures would give him the greatest anxiety; but the cries of the poor made it absolutely necessary that something be immediately done, in order to lower the price of provisions; and that the only speedy way to do it would be, to fix a price upon those commodities, and compel the persons who withhold them to bring them to market; monopolizing farms, he said, was a very great evil, and should be seriously considered. To which Lord North answered, that he would support such motions with all his interest; and that he was surprised to find, especially in a Christian country, men so unmerciful, as to withhold the necessaries of life from the poor.

The French Ambassador was on Wednesday at St. James's. It is reported that he has lately received advices, which contain fresh and strong assurances from the King his master of the pacific inclinations of that Monarch, and his steady resolution to adopt no measures against his Britannic Majesty, which may tend to interrupt the mutual peace of the two kingdoms.

Lord Holland, it is said, will speedily be appointed President of the Council, in the room of Lord Gower, who goes to Ireland in the room of Lord Townsend, who comes over to preside at the Ordnance Board of this kingdom.

It is reported that Struensee, being put to the torture, confessed *all*: and his confession being carried to an unfortunate great personage, she, in the confusion of grief, shame, and despair, signed it; so that a divorce is to proceed immediately upon this event. The British Ambassador has made a demand of the person of the Queen, but no answer is yet given.

Lord Mansfield, being asked lately how he relished literary abuse, and particularly what he thought of Junius's attacks upon his character, laughingly replied, "I am glad that the Patriots have got something to please them; and if they only leave the government of the nation to the King's friends, we shall never dispute with them about the government of the news-papers."

The reports of the affront which the Duke of Glocester received at Rome, are said to have arisen from the following circumstance. The Pretender meeting the Duke one day in publick, bowed to him, which the Duke returned only with great coolness, as he did not immediately recognize the Chevalier's person; however, meeting him a second time in publick, the Duke complaisantly apologized, and interested himself so much in the Chevalier's favour, as to hint that a pension was in great forwardness for him in this kingdom; but just as matters were in a right train, the Pretender, knowing the Duke was to pay a visit on a particular day, took care to stop him in his carriage, and the Duke's servants being ordered to make way for *the King of England*, immediately obeyed. The Pope hearing of the matter, commanded the Pretender to keep his house during the Duke's stay in Rome, and the Chevalier, besides that mortification, will go without an income, which would have been very useful in his circumstances.

The last Paris Gazette mentions, that, by a vessel from the coast of Guinea, accounts have been received, that the Pholies, a people descended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers on the river Gambia, and have committed several hostilities against the English, whom they threaten to dispossess of the Gold Coast, which they assert was part of the territories of their forefathers.

The above people, says the French account, are exceedingly powerful; rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the cultivation of cotton, corn, and tobacco, and the breeding of cattle, and no strangers to the profits made by the gold, ivory, and slave trade; from which, and their intrepid bravery, it is thought that they will become very troublesome neighbours to the subjects of Great Britain.

It is generally thought that the Court of Copenhagen, to avoid the disgrace of being compelled into a surrender of the Queen, will deliver her up, before our fleet sails from the Downs, and give a real act of necessity the appearance of inclination.

The Danish Ambassador has, we hear, made a formal demand with respect to the destination of the fleet now fitting out, and, from a late intimacy which his Excellency has contracted with Prince Masserano, it is conjectured, that, if we proceed to hostilities against his nation, the Spaniards, who only want a tolerable

pretence for war, will not be indifferent ſpectators of the tranſaction.

Thurſday, when the report was made of the ſelect Committee, Sir George Saville (who was one) informed the Houſe, that he wiſhed to decline being of that Committee; that it was a ſort of rule, that a member, being againſt the whole of a bill, ought not to be on the Committee on ſuch Bill; that he, therefore, being againſt the whole ſyſtem of India affairs, ought not to be on that Committee. He looked on their trade as deſtructive, either from bringing in too great an increaſe of money, which would overturn the liberty of this country, or from many of the importations, tea eſpecially, being deſtructive of the healths of the people of England.

He alſo proteſted againſt the territorial acquiſitions, as publick robberies, in the name of the kingdom; that in abetting, in any ſort, this kind of tranſaction, he ſhould look on himſelf as an accomplice; he therefore hoped the Houſe would not think he meant any diſreſpect in not attending the Committee.

All the marines, both officers and men, in and about London, were ordered laſt week immediately to join their reſpective diviſions.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid in the papers, the friends of the Court acknowledge, that they have no manner of doubt of the guilt of a certain great perſonage; but they aſſert, by way of palliation, that ſhe became criminal only in revenge for the very great injuries ſuſtained on her part; that the monarch her huſband had provoked her to thoſe tranſgreſſions by the moſt unjuſtifiable liberties.

The Queen of Denmark, it is ſaid, has been afflicted for ſome time paſt with a ſomnolency, that is likely to put an end to the malice of all her enemies.

We can aſſure the publick, that Sir Charles Hardy is to command the ſquadron fitting out for the Baltic.

Sir Charles is to demand the Queen in form, and, in caſe of a refuſal, is to bombard Copenhagen. There is no doubt but the fleet may come near enough to bombard the town. In the year 1718, Sir John Norris brought a ſquadron of ſhips of the line cloſe to the very walls.

We can aſſure the publick, that the ſquadron fitting out for Copenhagen, after finiſhing the object of its deſtination before that city, is to proceed to Dantzic, to protect it againſt the deſigns of the King of Pruſſia.

Laſt week died Mr. Philip Maſon, at the George inn at Uſk, in Monmouthſhire, a man of remarkable large ſize; he meaſured round the wriſt eleven inches; at his arm, near the ſhoulder, twenty-one inches; round the breaſt, five feet; body, ſix feet one inch; thigh, three feet one inch; calf of the leg, two feet one inch; and ſmall of ditto, one foot ſeven inches; and, notwithſtanding his bulk, was extremely active.

*April* 23. The lateſt advices from Conſtantinople, and the Levant ſeas, ſay, that the Ruſſian fleet was lying off the iſland of Cos, and was making every neceſſary preparation to force the paſſage of the Dardanelles early in the ſummer. And that the Porte, apprized of this, as well as of the armaments fitting out on the Black ſea, had ordered additional defences to be raiſed to ſtrengthen the former, and had cauſed a chain of forts to be built, in order to prevent the approaches of the enemy, by the way of the latter.

A letter from Vienna remarks, that it is the prevailing opinion in all the Hungarian dominions, that the Emperor has come to the reſolution of taking the advantage of the preſent troubles in Turkey, and will ſoon pour in a numerous army into the Turkiſh territories, and thus avail himſelf of ſuch part of the Ottoman empire (in Europe) as he ſhall be able to acquire by conqueſt: while the Empreſs of Ruſſia conquers other parts of this Empire (in Europe); and Ali Bey makes himſelf maſter of ſuch other parts of it as lie in Egypt, and all Syria. Thus it ſeems the fate of the Ottoman empire is determined on, and as ſo many fires have lately happened in Conſtantinople, which have been diſcovered to have originated from the very ſubjects of the Grand Signior, and as the troops of the Porte cannot be brought to learn the modern military diſcipline, it is imagined that this mighty empire will fall to pieces in the courſe of this ſucceeding year.

*Extract of a Letter from Chelmsford, April* 13.

"On Sunday night about eleven o'clock, a mob aſſembled in this place, armed with bludgeons, to the amount of about fifty, and were very riotous all night; by four o'clock in the morning they increaſed to the number of three hundred or more, when they ſet off for Mr. Bullen's, Mr. Marrage's and Mr. Harrington's mills, from whence they took large quantities of flour, meal, &c. and brought it in waggons, under a ſtrong guard, to the market place in Chelmsford, to ſell at a price they approved of. Mr. Harrington expoſtulated for ſome time with their Captain or Chief, on the unjuſt and illegal methods they had taken, but to no effect, for they grew exceeding riotous, and obliged Mr. Harrington to deliver them ten ſacks of flour and meal, and alſo to promiſe them ten ſacks more the next day; they then took his waggon and horſes, loaded it, and proceeded in triumph to Chelmsford. They have ſince been at Mr. Johnſon's, at Baddow, &c. &c. regaling themſelves at every houſe till they were quite riotous. They now intend paying a viſit to the farmers, and have this evening begun with Mr. John Ward, of Biſhop's-Hall, from which place they have taken two loads of wheat. The market place is now filled up with great quantities of wheat and flour, which they have plundered. We have ſent to the War-office for troops to aſſiſt us, but none are as yet arrived. The inhabitants are in great conſternation, for this moment a very conſiderable body are marching into town, with colours flying, and armed with bludgeons, &c. &c. God only knows where this will end. Accounts are juſt received from Sudbury, Colcheſter, Whiteham, &c. that there is great robbing there, and that the parties intend to join."

*Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March* 26.

"You have frequently deſired me to write you ſome particulars of the very intereſting proceedings at preſent carrying on in this country. The reports propagated on this occaſion are ſo many and various, that it was impoſſible hitherto to ſend you any thing in the leaſt to be relied on. The proceedings of the commiſſions, however, being now finiſhed, herewith you will receive the contents of the ſpeech made by the Attorney General Uhldahl (the Norton of this country) in defence of the Queen, on the 16th of the preſent month, the day the ſaid commiſſion ſat.

"In an advertiſement prefixed to this ſpeech, mention is made of the late revolution in Denmark on January 17, of a commiſſion being appointed by his Daniſh Majeſty, to try the perſons charged with having projected a revolution, to the detriment of the King, &c. alſo that ſeſſions and trials have been held almoſt every day ſince on the parties accuſed; that ſeveral members of the commiſſion have been to Cronenburgh to hear the defence of the Queen on certain imputed articles; that as there are perſonages concerned in it that cannot abſolutely be ranked with the ſubjects of Majeſty, there ariſes a problem, "Whether a ſubject "of the kingdom can be appointed their judge." The names of the gentlemen of the commiſſion are next mentioned, being in number 39; and the advertiſement concludes with informing the publick, that, during the ſitting of the commiſſion, his Majeſty diſcharged Mr. Uhldahl of his oath, in order to enable him to perform, with the greater ſpirit and impartiality, his duty to his clients; and Mr. Attorney General acquitted himſelf well. For this purpoſe he had previouſly been at Cronenburgh, to confer with his great client on this affair; he afterwards made a ſpeech in that aſſembly, with which he entered on the defence.

"The ſpeech to which the foregoing is an introduction, does not contain any particulars of a Queen's examination or defence, but rather ſome obſervations on the nature of the buſineſs then before the great commiſſion, and a recommendation to them of a ſtrict adherence to impartiality, preparatory to the Attorney General Uhldahl's defence of the Queen. The moſt material paſſages are as follow:

"The King himſelf now ſubmits his own conduct to your judgment; his moſt gracious condeſcenſion allows you in certain reſpects not to conſider the Monarch; you are allowed an unlimited liberty to examine, approve or cenſure all actions; and the ſame condeſcenſion allows me alſo to ſpeak all my thoughts, and ſo undertake the vindication of the defendants.

"In whatever light I conſider this affair, I find ſo much matter for reflection in the proceedings againſt the perſon of the Queen, that I cannot abſolutely approve the whole. Equity bids us now to conſider the King's and his Royal Conſort's perſons in a two-fold point of view, in the ſame inſtant in which the order for her impriſonment was given and executed: we muſt conſider them either as Majeſties, or as a married pair; and the former view I think to be now the chief object under our conſideration.

"One of the moſt important queſtions neceſſarily and immediately ariſing from the very name of Majeſty is this; "How far a crime of State can be im-"puted to the Majeſty of a Queen, without degrading "her to and treating her like the claſs of the ſubjects "of the kingdom and the King." And how is it poſſible to admit ſuch a degradation? The connexion in which ſhe ſtands as a Royal Conſort cannot give the leaſt right to ſuch a ſtep. To mention but one of the ſlighteſt arguments, as after the King's demiſe, and during the minority of his ſucceſſor, the law allows a Queen Dowager's Majeſty to be entruſted with the helm of the State; this very ſame right alſo tacitly implies for and adjudges to a Queen, a total exemption from ſubjection, even during the life of her Royal Spouſe; though a Queen is very far from being entitled to guide the helm of the State during the life of her Conſort. And does not her high birth, as a Princeſs of a foreign State, alſo directly and abſolutely exempt her from that ſubjection? I think, yes, it does. Can then ſuch a perſonage lawfully be proceeded againſt like a ſubject of the State? Not even to mention here, that it is to a Queen's perſon the whole State owes the preſervation of the Royal Line, does ſhe not give us lawful heirs to the Throne? She therefore cannot poſſibly be treated in the ſame manner as one who is a native of the State, or an acquired ſubject of the Crown, and whoſe ſubjection only depends on the Monarch's Majeſty.

"But we muſt not content ourſelves with having here conſidered the ſide of Majeſty; we will direct our attention to another point of view; we will conſider her only as a married Conſort; we will paſs over all theſe rights, of which an abſolute Monarch may avail himſelf rigorouſly to proceed againſt his ſubjects, and to adjuſt his ſentence on them to his own wiſdom. Yet even here alſo I am far from finding that a huſband has an unlimited power over his wife's perſon, marriage being only a "*Pactum cujus finis in mutuo* "*auxilio & propagatione ſtirpis conſiſtit.*" Are then not eccleſiaſtical courts inſtituted for the welfare of a State, on purpoſe only to protect theſe rights, to maintain their order, and to ſee juſtice done to the party who brings her complaints againſt the other before thoſe Courts; and can then any ſentence be determined upon before both parties have been heard, and that equitable maxim, "*audiatur & altera pars*," been obſerved?

"Conſider well, Gentlemen, whether in "*hoc Sta-*"*tu*," and in this Inſtance, the reverſe has not already happened. That violence with which Queen Caroline has been treated, notoriouſly ſhews her degradation from her rank, her birth, and her rights as a Royal Conſort; nay, in general, from that tie by which ſhe is connected with the Monarchy; and the only way of reſtoring her in ſome meaſure to the ſplendor of her condition and her prerogative, is to reſtore her to liberty; and how far matrimonial obligations can be aboliſhed, may moſt ſafely be judged by the eccleſiaſtical laws of our State.

"Your own wiſdom, gentlemen, your love for juſtice, and your impartiality, make me hope, that the arguments which I am now laying before you, and ſuch as I ſhall further allege, will meet with your unbiaſſed and mature conſideration. It would be neceſſeſs here to recapitulate all what that great perſonage has alleged in her own defence. All theſe papers are in your hands. Read and judge yourſelves, and then your own ſentiments cannot but coincide with my thoughts, and approve of my arguments, of which I will lay before you a deduction more ample, and, I hope, much more ſolid, than what the few minutes I am allowed to ſpeak before you can admit.

"The King has appointed you Judges, and on your determinations alone the protection of the rights of Majeſty, the preſervation of monarchical power, and the ſupport of the kingdom's liberty, will depend. In conſequenſe of your ſentence only offences will be viewed in a ſtronger or milder light; and you are entruſted with the power of degrading a perſonage from her high birth, her prerogatives, and her rights of Majeſty; nay, entirely to diveſt her of them. You only are now to act as definitive Judges between a Royal Huſband and his Conſort, whoſe rights and obligations in this reſpect have always been equal. We can only defend ourſelves, and our defence can be derived from no other arguments than thoſe of juſtice and of equity."

PROVIDENCE, *June* 13.

Monday laſt a ſloop from New-York arrived at Newport, and, after reporting her cargo at the Cuſtom-houſe, was proceeding up the river on Tueſday. The Gaſpee armed ſchooner, then lying near Newport, immediately gave chace to the ſloop, crowding all the ſail ſhe could make; but the people on board not being acquainted with the river, at three o'clock in the afternoon ſhe ran on Namquit Point, near Pawtuxet. About twelve at night, a great number of people in boats boarded the ſchooner, bound the crew, and ſent them aſhore, after which they ſet fire to the veſſel, and deſtroyed her. A piſtol was diſcharged by the Captain of the ſchooner, and a muſket or piſtol from one of the boats, by which the Captain was wounded, the ball paſſing through one of his arms, and lodging in the lower part of his belly. He was immediately taken to Pawtuxet, and we are told is in a fair way of recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 18.

*Extract of a letter from Falmouth, dated April* 20.

"I thought it might not be amiſs to ſend you, per this packet (the Halifax), whoſe mail is arrived from London, but detained for orders, two extracts, which I took this day from the papers, relative to the corn trade, viz.

"Yeſterday Mr. Bacon reported from the Committee on the corn trade, the reſolutions they had come to on that ſubject, which were agreed to, and a bill ordered to be printed, for the importation of wheat, flour, rye, rice, pulſe and oats, duty free."

"*Houſe of Commons, Thurſday evening, paſt* 11 *o'clock* (16*th inſtant.*)

"The Houſe this day proceeded on the conſideration of the corn bill; after a ſhort debate, they came to a reſolution of opening the ports for a free importation, till the firſt of December next; and a motion was made, and carried, for a Committee to be choſen, to lay a foundation of a permanent bill, to prevent the exportation."


ANNAPOLIS RACES

*Will begin on Tueſday the* 6*th of* October *next.*

THERE will be Four Days Sport, a particular Account of which will be ſpeedily inſerted in this Gazette.

*Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's* County, *June* 30.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES,

*On Wedneſday the* 23*d of* July *next, for Sterling Caſh, good* London *Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,*

THREE Acres of Ground, being Three Lots in the Town aforeſaid, on which are the following Improvements: A Dwelling Houſe, with Two good Rooms on a Floor, Two above and Two below, Two Brick Chimnies, and Three Fire-Places, One above and Two below, there are convenient Cloſets and a good Buffet, a Kitchen, with a Brick Chimney, Two Fire-Places, One above the other below; a neat Brick Milk Houſe; a Houſe 50 by 30, with Partitions, which make Two good Workſhops, a Chaiſe Houſe and Stable; likewiſe a very good Garden and Yard paled in, and ſome Fruit-Trees. One Lot of Ground adjoining, on which there are a Blackſmith's Shop, Two Sets of Tools, Fifty or Sixty Weight of beſt German Steel, and Five or Six Hundred Buſhels of Sea-Coal. The above Lots lay in a pleaſant Part of the Town, and are well watered. Alſo One Lot, No. 241. in *The Addition to George-Town, Frederick* County. The abovementioned the Purchaſer may be made a good Right to, by a Deed and general Warrant. Likewiſe a neat new Country made Chaiſe, with Harneſs, to be ſold, on or before the Day of Sale beforementioned.

JOHN KINGSBURY.

*N. B.* As the Subſcriber intends leaving this Town and ſettling in *Annapolis* the laſt of *November* next, he requeſts all Perſons indebted to him to pay off immediately, and thoſe having juſt Claims againſt me are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled. J. K.

(3w)

*July 2, 1772.*

THE Managers of the ANNAPOLIS LOTTERY are desired to meet at the Coffee-House, on Saturday next, at Eleven o'Clock.

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TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, containing about 800 Acres, situate in *Baltimore* County, near to *Hood*'s Mill, on *Patapsco* Falls, and within One Mile of said Mill, and within Four Miles of Two other Merchant Mills, that always give *Baltimore-Town* Price for Wheat, and within Ten Miles of said Town. The Soil is good for Grain or Grass, and has an extensive Range. For Particulars enquire of *Edward Cook*, at Mr. *William Otte*'s, adjoining to said Land.

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*Virginia, June 10, 1772.*

*To be LET to the lowest Bidder, on the First Monday in* August next, *in* Loudoun *County, in the Parish of Cameron,*

THE building a Brick Church, 53 by 42 Feet in the Clear, 28 Feet high, or not to exceed 2226 Feet superficial Measure, with a Gallery.

The Subscribers will meet on the Day aforesaid, at a Spring on *Joshua Evans*'s Land, near *Sugarland Run*, in said Parish, about Five Miles from *Patowmack* River, in order to agree for the building the same. It is desired, that all those who may attend, with a view to undertake the same, will bring Plans agreeable to the above Dimensions.

JAMES LANE,
JAMES COLEMAN, } Churchwardens.

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*Annapolis, July 1, 1772.*

*We have just imported from* London, *in Capt.* Hooper,

AN Assortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be disposed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, for a small Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.
JOHN BRICE.

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BENJAMIN SPRIGGS & JOHN DONALDSON,
TAILORS *and* HABIT-MAKERS, *from* LONDON,

TAKE this Method of informing the Publick, that they have opened Shop at the House of Mr. *Charles Bryan*, in *Annapolis*, where all Ladies and Gentlemen, who please to favour them with their Custom, may depend upon their Orders being punctually complied with, in the neatest and best Manner, and on the shortest Notice. They desire no Favour beyond their Merit, and Recommendations grounded on that Principle, will be gratefully acknowledged.

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*Annapolis, June 29, 1772.*

ALL PERSONS any Ways indebted to the Estate of *Francis Oneal*, late of this City, deceased, are hereby required to discharge the same; and all Persons that have any just Claims against the said Estate are likewise desired to bring them in, properly attested, that they may be discharged by

CHARLES ONEAL, Administrator.

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*Prince-George's* County, *June 30, 1772.*

BROKE JAIL,

*On the Night of Wednesday the 10th Instant, and the following Prisoners escaped,* viz.

JAMES SMITH, a stout Fellow, about 40 Years of Age, a Butcher by Trade, and has but One Hand, used formerly to row in the Ferry-Boat over *Severn* from *Annapolis*.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, about 25 or 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, has a Scald Head, and wears sometimes a marine Cap of the *Royal George* Man of War, and plays a little on the Fife.

JOHN EARLS, a tall raw-boned Fellow, of a very swarthy Complexion, 25 Years old or thereabouts——Their Dress is uncertain. I will give 10 Dollars Reward for *Smith*, and 20 Shillings Current Money for *Campbell* and *Earls*, if secured in any Jail, so that I may get them again, and reasonable Charges if brought Home to

RALPH FORSTER,
Sheriff of *Prince-George*'s County.

Committed as Runaways, *Alexander Downey* and *Henry Bayley*, Sailors, and they say free Men, are willing to enter on Board any Ship whose Commander they can agree with, for which Purpose they were travelling from *Virginia*, not knowing it was necessary to have a Pass. They are clean looking Men, and have much the Appearance of Seamen.

(2w) R. F.

I have for Sale a Negro Man, under 30 Years of Age, healthy, and One that can turn his Hand to any Sort of Plantation Business. R. F.

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*June 27, 1772.*

STOLEN

*From the Subscriber, living in* Charles *County, last* December,

A YOUNG bay Mare, about 13 Hands high, dock'd but not branded (unless since she was taken away), is dull, trots hard, and is apt to leer when any Person comes near her. Eight Dollars Reward and reasonable Charges for bringing or contriving her to

(w3) PETER DENT.

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*June 20, 1772.*

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, intend to petition the Assembly of the Province of *Maryland*, at their next Sitting, in order to obtain a Confirmation of the Title of Part of a certain Tract of Land, in *Kent* County in the said Province, called *Angle's Rest*, which *David Witherspoon*, of *Newcastle* County, on *Delaware*, purchased of *John Carslak* of *Talbot* County in the Province of *Maryland*: These are therefore to give Notice to all Persons who may have any Objection to such Petition, then and there to appear and shew the same, if any there be.

THOMAS WITHERSPOON.

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*St. Mary's* County, *June 2, 1772.*

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself GEORGE DUNN; he is a likely well made Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, has on a white Shirt, old Trousers, and a Felt Hat. His Master (if any) is desired to take him away and pay Charges to

(4w) JENIFER TAYLOR, Sheriff.

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THERE is at *Charles Carroll*'s Plantation, beyond *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a dun Pieball Horse, his Head almost all white, four white Legs, nigh 13 Hands high. The Owner may have him on proving Property and paying Charges.

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THERE is at the Plantation of *Morris Mitchell*, living near *Major Joseph Sim*, in *Prince-George*'s County, taken up as a Stray, a bright bay Horse, appears to be twelve or 13 Years old, branded on the near Buttock something like P about 13 Hands high, he is a great Jumper. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

---

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Ground in the City of *Annapolis*, the Property of the late Capt. *James Reith*, whereon are a neat Brick Dwelling House, a good Stone Kitchen, and sundry other Improvements. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator.

*N. B.* All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said *James Reith*, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment; and all those who have Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them in, legally proved, that they may be adjusted. (t.f.) J. W.

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*June 20, 1772.*

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

*On the 28th of* July *next, on the Premises, for good* London *Bills of Exchange, Sterling or Current Money,*

PART of a Tract of Land called *Constant Friendship*, containing 150 Acres. This Land is situated in *Frederick* County, about 12 Miles from *George-Town*, on a Branch called *Captain John*, on which are several Improvements, *viz.* a Dwelling House 26 Feet by 16, and several Out Houses, a good Apple Orchard, *&c.* the Land is well adapted for a Farm, being level and of a good Soil. The Sale to be at 12 o'Clock, at the House of *William Hammond*, on the Premises aforesaid.

(w2) SIMON NICHOLLS.

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TO BE SOLD,

A FEW Pair of the best *French* Bur and *Cologn* Mill-stones, Sizes of 4 Feet 2 Inches, 4 Feet, and 3 Feet 7 Inches. For Terms apply to *Thomas Williams* and Co. in *Annapolis*, or *Richard Button*, Merchant in *Baltimore-Town*.

*N. B. Thomas Williams* and Co. engage to furnish at a very short Notice, any Quantity or Size of the *Seak*, or the above Kind of *Cologn* and Bur Mill-stones. (3w)

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WEST and HOBSON.

*Annapolis, June 24, 1772.*

FINDING it necessary to have a House in *Annapolis*, for the more conveniently carrying on our Business, and keeping a regular Correspondence with our Friends, I have agreed with Mr. *Thomas French* for that Purpose, who will forward all Orders and Letters directed to us. And I have imported, in the *Friendship*, Capt. *Robinson*, from *London*, a large and handsome Assortment of Goods fit for the City and Country, which are now opening, and will be sold on very reasonable Terms, for Tobacco, Cash, Bills, or Country Produce.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

The *Friendship* is to load in *Patapsco*, and her Loading will be insured.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Vestry of *St. Anne's* Parish intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of this Province, for an Act to pass for the Assessment of a Sum not exceeding One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, on the Inhabitants of the said Parish, for the Purpose of erecting a new Church in the City of *Annapolis*.

*Signed per Order,*
FREDERICK GREEN, Register.

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THERE is at the Plantation of *Elisha Harrison*, near *Pig-Point*, taken up as a Stray, a Strawberry Roan Mare, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded on the near Buttock HA joined together, and is a natural Pacer. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

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WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG Man, who has had a liberal Academical Education, understands the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages, Mathematicks, Geography, and other Branches of polite Literature, can be well recommended, and would engage as a private Tutor, in a Gentleman's Family, or as a Master, in any publick or private School, on such Terms as shall be worth his Acceptance. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

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*Charles* County, *Maryland, June 16, 1772.*

COMMITTED to my Custody, as a Runaway, a white Man, by the Name of *John Buck*, but since his Commitment says his true Name is *John Caton*, and that he belongs to *Peter Rufner*, in *Frederick* or *Augusta* County in *Virginia*. His Dress is a blue Coat, Calico lappelled Jacket, white Shirt, with a Broach in it, and Osnabrig Trousers. He is pitted with the Small-Pox, has light Hair, and says he is about Twenty Years of Age. His Master is desired to pay Charges, and take him from

(3w) GEORGE LEE, Sheriff.

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

*Anne-Arundel* County, *June 14, 1772.*

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of *Severn*, a likely Negro named JOE, a short thick made Fellow, talks fast, and not good *English*, and is fond of Liquor and Gaming: Had on and took with him when he went away, a Snuff coloured Coat, a black Cloth Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, blue Stockings, old Shoes nailed, new Felt Hat, a blue great Coat, and several other Cloaths. He was sent from *Philadelphia* in *December* last by *James Maccubbin*, and it is likely he may make that Way. Whoever takes up the above Fellow and delivers him to me, or to *William Faris* in *Annapolis*, shall have if taken in the County Thirty Shillings, if out of the County Fifty Shillings, and if out of the Province Five Pounds, paid by me,

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

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THERE are at the Plantation of *Robert Weir*, living in *Baltimore* County, 17 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, upon *Patapsco* Fall, taken up as Strays, Two Horses, one a Sorrel, with a large Blaze on his Face, middle sized, his near hind Foot white, paces, and has Shoes on; the other a small brown Horse, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder MH joined together, paces and troes, and has Shoes on. The Owners may have them again on proving Property and paying Charges.

---

JAMES DICK and STEWART

*Have just imported, in the* Betsey, *Capt.* James Hanrick, *from* London,

A LARGE Assortment of *European* and *East India* Goods, which they will sell cheap, either by Wholesale or Retail, at their Stores in *Church-Street*, *Annapolis*, and at *London-Town*. Among the abovementioned Goods are, Hyson, Bloon, Green and Bohea Teas, best *London* double and single refined Sugars, in small Casks of 3 cwt. each, Lintseed, Neatsfoot, Florence and Chamber Oil, and a large Assortment of China.

They have likewise for Sale, Sail Duck of all Numbers, Anchors from 1 ¼ to 12 cwt. Grapnels, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Ropewalk, where all Orders are complied with in the most expeditious Manner. Also, old Madeira Wine, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask.

*Annapolis, June 15, 1772.*

*N. B.* As we propose soon to decline the retailing Business in *Annapolis*, we will dispose of the whole or any Part of our Goods at a very moderate Advance, for ready Money, Country Produce, or short Credit. And we beg the Favour, that such of our Customers who have not lately either discharged or settled their Accounts, would pay as soon as is convenient, or in the mean Time settle their Balance by Note or Bond, which will oblige

JAMES DICK & STEWART.

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*June 6, 1772.*

WHEREAS BOLES TYRE BALTHROP, of *Charles* County, did, on or about the 13th Day of *July*, 1767, pass his Bond unto THOMAS BROWNING, of *Kent* County, to convey a Tract or Parcel of Land, lying in *Kent* County, and on the North Side of *Chester* River, called *Bolston*; and whereas the said *B. T. B.* died before the Conveyance of the said Land, we therefore propose to apply to the next general Assembly of the Province of *Maryland*, for an Act of said Province, to enable the Executors to make a Deed agreeable to said Bond, and request all Persons concerned to take Notice thereof.

EDWARD SMOOT,
THOMAS BROWNING.

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*Just imported, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, near the Church in* Annapolis,

A NEAT Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, suitable to the Season, amongst which are a Parcel of genteel Silks, and fashionable superfine Clothes. COLIN CAMPBELL.

---

*Bladensburg, May 27, 1772.*

TO BE SOLD,

A MULATTO MAN SLAVE, about Thirty Years of Age, who has been regularly bred to the Tailors Business. Apply to

(5w) ANDREW LEITCH.

# POETRY.

## ABSENCE.

In IMITATION of *ARNO's* VALE.

*Longum, Formoſa, Vale, vale.* VIRG.

WHEN late, I view'd MARIA's Face,
Where glows each Charm, each heav'nly Grace,
My Soul was Joy, my Thoughts were gay,
For her I wak'd my fondeſt Lay;
The Fields more verdant ſmil'd around,
And fairer Flow'rs adorn'd the Ground,
More briſk the ſportive Lambkins play'd,
And ſweeter Songſters hail'd the Maid,
While rapt'rous Tranſports fir'd my Heart—
Such are the Joys, her Charms impart.

But ah! ſince dear MARIA's gone,
Joy is no more, and Pleaſure's flown!
No Charms my languid Lays inſpire,
Untun'd my Pipe, unſtrung my Lyre;
No more the Fields their Verdure boaſt,
Their Flow'rs decay'd, their Fragrance loſt;
No more the ſportive Lambkins play;
Huſh'd are the Warblers, late ſo gay;
While riſing Sorrows ſwell my Heart—
Adieu the Joys her Charms impart!

MUSIDORUS.

*May 27, 1772.*

CHARLES County School being now vacant, the Viſitors of ſaid School give this Notice, that any Perſon well qualified for Maſter of the ſaid School will find Encouragement, by applying to the Viſitors aforeſaid.

*Signed per Order,*
(4w) THEOPHILUS HANSON, Clerk.

*June 17, 1772.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 15th Inſtant, an indented Servant Man named JOHN BRAND, a ſhort thick Fellow, about 5 Feet high, ſhort black Hair, very much pitted with the Small-Pox, and his right Eye very red: Had on, an Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, Country made Shoes, an old Felt Hat, and Cotton Jacket; is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a brown Cloth Jacket with Mohair Buttons; and profeſſes to be a Seinemaker and Groom. Whoever takes up the above Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him, ſhall receive a Reward of One Piſtole, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

STEPHEN STEWARD.

*Annapolis, June 10, 1772.*

THE Judges of the Land-Office having repreſented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which iſſued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring;

His Excellency being deſirous that thoſe who purchaſed Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, ſhould have the Benefit of ſuch Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as uſual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants iſſue to the firſt Diſcoverer, in preference to any other Perſon, whenever the Office ſhall be opened,

*Signed per Order,*
WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

*Annapolis, June 4, 1772.*

JUST IMPORTED,

*In the Ship* Eden, *Capt.* Nicholſon, *from* London, *and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcribers, at their Store on the Front of the Dock in* Annapolis, *either Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or on ſhort Credit,*

A LARGE and general Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Amongſt which is a great Variety of the genteeleſt Silks and Millenery, embroidered Silk Shapes, Whalebone and all other Stay Goods, beſt *London* Porter, double and ſingle refined Sugars of different Qualities, Sail-Cloth, Jewellery, beſt *Barbados* Muſcovado Sugar, *&c.*

WALLACE, DAVIDSON & JOHNSON.

*George-Town, Frederick* County, *June 11, 1772.*

ALL Perſons who have any juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate of *John Orme*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be ſettled. And thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay off their Accounts immediately to

JAMES ORME, Executor,
and
LUCY ORME, Executrix.

*N. B.* The Executrix will continue to keep Tavern for ready Money only. L. O.

*Baltimore, May 20, 1772.*

*Imported from* Liverpool *in the Ship* Cicely, *and from* London *in the Ship* Induſtry, *Capt.* Carcaud,

BROAD-CLOTH, Wilton Cloth, Sagathy, Cotton and Silk Ginghams, Damaſcus, Cotton Gowns, ſuperfine and common white Jeans, corded Dimity, Jennets, Shalloons, Velverets, Durants, Callimancoes, Tammies, Cambletees, India Perſians, Pelongs, Alamodes, Cloth and Silk Cardinals, Ruſſia Drabs, Ruſſia Sheeting, printed Cottons and Calicoes, Chints, plain and flowered Lawns, Cambricks, Cotton and Silk Romals, Bandannoes, Perſian and China Taffeties, Mens and Womens Thread and Silk Hoſe, German and Britiſh Oſnabrigs, Iriſh Linens, Dowlas, brown and Cotton Hollands, Checks, Bombazeens, Blondines, Crapes, Table-clothes and Towelling, Felt and Caſtor Hats, Loaf Sugar, Green and Hyſon Tea, Hardware, Saddlery, Earthen and Glaſs Ware, Window Glaſs, Stationary, Anchors, Anvils, Iron Pots, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, German Steel, and a great Variety of other Articles, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms, at their Stores in *Baltimore* and *Alexandria*, by

(w6) ASHBURNER and PLACE.

The Ship *Cicely*, now lying at *Baltimore*, has a few Servants on Board; ſhe is a good, ſtout, new Veſſel, Burden about 180 Tons, and may be chartered for any Part of *Europe*, by applying to A. & P.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

*April 9, 1772.*

BROKE out of *Cæcil* County Jail on Tueſday the 7th Inſt. *Alexander Moore*, and *William Arnett*, who were committed to my Cuſtody as Criminals.——*Moore* is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high: Had on, a grayiſh Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, blue Worſted Stockings, and plain Silver Buckles in his Shoes.——*Arnett* is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high: Had on, a brown Half Coat, Leather Breeches, and white Stockings.——Whoever ſecures them, and delivers them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, or Five Pounds for each.

(tf) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.

*Baltimore, May 27, 1772.*

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Armſtrong Buchanan*, late of *Baltimore*, deceaſed, or againſt the late Partnerſhip of *Smith* and *Buchanan*, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly proved; and all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid *Armſtrong Buchanan*, or to the late Partnerſhip of *Smith* and *Buchanan*, are requeſted ſpeedily to diſcharge their reſpective Balances to the Subſcriber, Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed.

NATHANIEL SMITH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

*And to be ſold at the* PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS of the laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

*Juſt imported, in the* Eden, *Capt.* Samuel Nicholſon, *and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms, by the Subſcriber, in Church-ſtreet,* Annapolis,

A LARGE and genteel Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

THOMAS GASSAWAY, jun.

*Annapolis, April 29, 1772.*

THE Subſcriber intends to leave the Province in a ſhort Time; thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have Claims againſt him are deſired to bring in their Accounts that they may be ſettled.

JOHN LAYPOLE.

*To be* SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBERS,

THREE Tracts of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, containing by Patent 610 Acres, which will be ſold for a very reaſonable Price. For Terms apply to

SAMUEL HOWARD
(tf) JOHN HOWARD.

*June 22, 1772.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* County and Province of *Maryland*, an *Iriſh* Convict Servant named *Lawrence Robertſon*; appears to be about 16 or 17 Years of Age, ſlim made, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, thin Viſage, dark brown Hair, his Apparel but mean. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and brings him Home, ſhall have a Reward of 20 Shillings if taken within 20 Miles, 30 Shillings if 30 Miles, and if a greater Diſtance 50 Shillings, beſides what the Law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

*Annapolis, April 25, 1772.*

JUST IMPORTED,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of Goods from moſt of the manufacturing Towns in *Britain*, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, at the Store next Door below the Coffee-Houſe, Wholeſale or Retail, upon the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Among the above there is a ſmall Aſſortment of faſhionable Needle flowered Muſlin Aprons and Ruffles.

(t.f.) ROBERT BUCHANAN.

*May 4, 1772.*

RAN away from the Ship *Molly, William Maynard* Commander, then lying at *Benedict*, Two indented Servant Men; the one named ROBERT CUMMINS, by Trade a Barber and Peruke maker, is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, wears his own Hair of a light Colour tied behind: Had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat and Buckſkin Breeches, and a Hat covered with Oilſkin. The other named RICHARD JONES, by Trade a Houſe Carpenter and Joiner, about the ſame Height as the former, wears his own dark Hair, and is pitted with the Small-Pox: Had on a light coloured Coat and dirty Buckſkin Breeches. Whoever takes up the above Servants, and ſecures them in any Jail within this Province, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for either, beſides what the Law allows; and if taken out of the Province Five Pounds for both, or in Proportion.

(t.f.) WILLIAM MAYNARD.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY
For raiſing 1500 DOLLARS,
FOR CLEANING AND SECURING THE DOCK IN ANNAPOLIS.

| Number of Prizes | | Dollars. | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 2000 | is | 2000 |
| 1 | of | 1000 | is | 1000 |
| 2 | of | 500 | are | 1000 |
| 4 | of | 250 | are | 1000 |
| 5 | of | 100 | are | 500 |
| 10 | of | 50 | are | 500 |
| 25 | of | 20 | are | 500 |
| 50 | of | 10 | are | 500 |
| 750 | of | 4 | are | 3000 |
| 848 | Prizes. | | | 10000 |
| 4152 | Blanks. | | | |
| 5000 | Tickets, at Two Dollars each, amount to | | | 10000 |

BY the above SCHEME, there are more than Four Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes are ſubject to a Deduction of Fifteen *per Cent.* but as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very ſoon be diſpoſed of, eſpecially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin on the Second Monday in *July* next, or ſooner if ſooner full, in the Preſence of Five of the Managers at leaſt, and as many of the Adventurers as chuſe to attend.

The Managers are, Meſſ. *Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, William Paca, Thomas Johnſon, Thomas Jennings, Samuel Chaſe, James Tilghman, William Cook, Robert Couden, John Brice, Charles Wallace, John Davidſon, Thomas Harwood, John Clapham, James Williams, Thomas Brooke Hodgkin, William Rooke, Robert Johnſon, William Deards, James Brice, Colin Campbell, James Dundaſs, John Galloway, James Brooks*, and *Samuel Harvey Howard*; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt,

A Liſt of Prizes will be publiſhed in the Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after drawing. Thoſe not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generouſly given for the Emolument of the City.

*** TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

*ANNAPOLIS:* Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance, Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.